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Ancestral Line of
Clark Chamberlain Gregg

By

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History of the Clan Gregor

The history of the Highland Clans of Scotland, from the earliest glimmerings of their legendary chronicles over a thousand years ago down to the middle of the seventeenth century (1650), is one of almost continual conflicts, turmoils, feuds, massacres, and raiding forays among themselves. For still another century they were periodically embroiled in the civil wars connected with the royal House of Stuart until the battle of Culloden in 1745, which resulted in a breaking up of the clans as disturbing forces and the final establishment of a regime of law and order throughout Scotland.

About 1435 the MacGregors were dispossessed of the direct ownership of their ancient lands which were then granted by the Crown of Scotland to the Earls of Argyll and other powerful noblemen, to whom the MacGregors, as tackmen or lessees, were compelled to be subject and to pay rentals. Pervaded with a sense of injustice against these landlords and continually threatened by attacks from stronger neighboring clans, for two centuries the MacGregors lived in a state of almost continuous warfare, either in rebellion against their feudal landlords or in raids upon neighboring clans or in defence of their own lives and possessions from forays by their surrounding enemies. These interclan conflicts were

not generally followed by government prosecutions. But the Clan Gregor, being comparatively small in numbers, suffered severely from their enemies, more powerful both politically and in numbers, and were subjected to several drastic penal enactments by the Crown, as a result of which many forfeited their lives as rebels. After a long-standing feud, in 1603 Alexander MacGregor of Glenstrae, then chief of the clan, conducted a great raid against Alexander Colquhoun, Laird of Luss, which resulted in a remarkable victory for the MacGregors at the battle of Glenfruin, 7 February 1602/3. The Colquhouns appealed for redress to James VI, King of Scotland (later in the same year also crowned James I of England), who declared the Clan Gregor to be rebels and outlaws. Men of the clan were hunted with bloodhounds and imprisoned; women were branded on the cheek with a key; and through the machinations of Archibald Campbell, seventh Earl of Argyll, the chief and twenty-five leading MacGregors, who had surrendered as hostages for the chief, were summarily tried and executed as rebels at Edinburgh in the first three months of 1604. This ferocious persecution was followed on 3 Apr. 1604 by a proscription of the use of the name MacGregor under pain of death, whereupon members of the clan assumed other names, some taking that of Gregg; and it was not until 1661 that this proscription against the name was repealed.

The home of the Clan Gregor was on the borders of Argyllshire and Perthshire, in the wild region of the beautiful Scottish Lakes, made so noted by the poems and romances of Sir Walter Scott. As early as the year 1000 the chiefs of the clan were seated at Glenorchy in Argyllshire, near the border of Perthshire. In the fifteenth century various branches of the clan were established, as MacGregor of Glenstrae in Argyllshire, MacGregor of Roroin Fortingal in Perthshire, MacGregor of Balquhiddier in Perthshire, etc.

The earliest history of the clan is known only from traditional legends, as is usual among all the ancient Scottish

clans; but from about 1300 public records exist to establish an authentic account of the family. These traditional legends have preserved exploits of the chiefs of the clan for a dozen generations prior to the fourteenth century; and in modern times these legends have been generally included in the published histories and pedigrees of the clan. Details of these early generations vary in the various legends and chronicles of the clan, the accounts sometimes confusing the histories of different individuals of the same name and sometimes omitting certain generations.

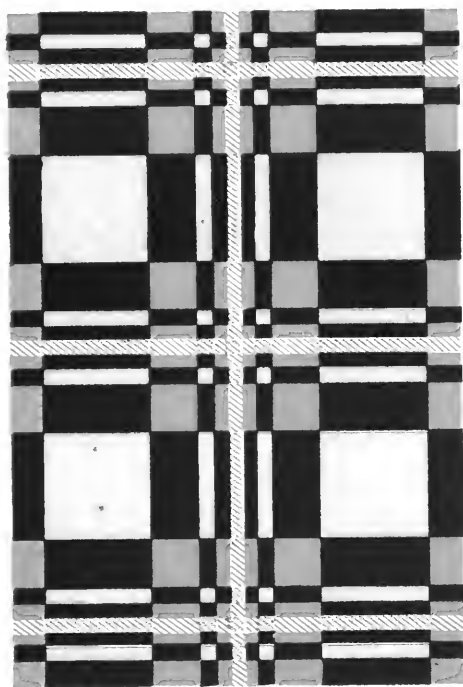
The earliest known actual historian of the clan was Rev. James MacGregor (born about 1475, died in 1531), vicar of Fortingal and dean of Lismore. About 1520 he collected and transcribed into a manuscript volume of over three hundred pages many ancient Gaelic traditional poems relating to his clan; he also compiled a valuable obituary list of Scottish notables from 1092 to 1531 which was continued by his successor at Fortingal to 1576. This latter invaluable manuscript, generally called *The Chronicle of Fortingal*, has many authentic records of the MacGregors from 1390, which the dean must have secured from family muniments or monastic rolls now lost.

The ancient coat-of-arms of the MacGregors is thus described heraldically: — *Argent, an oak tree eradicate in bend sinister proper, surmounted by a sword in bend azure, hilted gules, on its point an antique crown gules*: Crest: — *a lion's head erased proper, langued gules and crowned or*: Motto: — *"E'en do, bait spair nocht."* The legendary account of the origin of these arms will be given in its proper place. In more recent times have been added these Supporters: *Dexter, an unicorn argent, crowned and horned or; sinister, a deer proper, tyned azure*.

The earliest motto of the clan was: — *"Srioghal mo Dhream"* [*"My tribe is Royal"*]. The slogan or war cry of the clan is: — *"Ard Choille"* [*"High Wood"*].

Below is shown the arms emblazoned, on the opposite page the MacGregor Tartan.





Pedigree of MacGregor and Gregg

1. GREGOR¹, born about A. D. 820, is generally claimed as the founder of the Clan Gregor in the ancient legends by the early bards of the clan. According to some accounts he was a younger son of Alpin, King of Scotland, who died in 834; but no historical proof of this claim has been found. He is, however, mentioned as a commander in chronicles pertaining to Alpin's successor, his son Kenneth MacAlpin (who reigned 834–860), famous as the conqueror of the Picts and the first ruler of all Scotland. The name of Gregor's wife is unknown. Their son,

2. DOUNGHEAL² (1. *Gregor*¹), born about 850, was so termed from his light-brown complexion. He is mentioned in the family legends for his exploits under Donald VI (who reigned 879–903), grandson of Kenneth MacAlpin, in protracted contests with the Danish vikings who for a generation ravaged the western coasts of Scotland. Dongheal died about 900. His wife is termed in some early Latin chronicles, SPONTANA, the Gaelic equivalent of which is not apparent. Their son,

3. CONSTANTINE³ (2. *Dougheal*², *Gregor*¹), born about 880, was probably named for Constantine II, King of Scotland 864–879. According to a very ancient Latin history of the Alpines, he married a kinswoman, *Malvina*, a daughter of Donald VI, King of Scotland 879–903; her Gaelic name has not been learned. Their son,

4. GREGOR NA BRATACH⁴ (3. *Constantine*³, *Dougheal*², *Gregor*¹), born about 915, was so called from his office of standard-bearer to Malcolm I, King of Scotland 943–954. He was killed in 954 in a battle with the Danes while serving as standard-bearer of Malcolm's army. According to a very ancient Latin history of the Alpines, he married DORVIEGELDUM, daughter of the King's Doorward; her Gaelic name does not appear. Their son,

5. EOIN MOR MACGREGOR NA BRATACH^{5*} (4. *Gregor Na Bratach*⁴, *Constantine*³, *Dougheal*², *Gregor*¹), born about 950, is described in the ancient legends by the family bards, as a handsome man of gigantic stature and a very expert bowman. He fought and fell as a commander under the banner of Malcolm II (King of Scotland 1005–1034), at the sanguinary battle of Monaghavard (or Monzievaird) in 1005, in which victory Malcolm won the crown by the defeat and death of his cousin Kenneth III (King of Scotland 997–1005). Eoin Mor married ALPINA, daughter of Angus, great-grandson of Cianoth the youngest brother of Kenneth MacAlpin (King of Scotland 834–860). Their son,

6. GREGOR GARBH^{6**} (5. *Eoin Mor*⁵, *Gregor Na Bratach*⁴, *Constantine*³, *Dougheal*², *Gregor*¹), born about 980, is the first chief of the family designated as of Glenorchy in Argyllshire. He became a warrior of distinction under Malcolm II (King of Scotland 1005–1034), serving under him in several engagements with the Danes. In his old age, when nearly blind and unable to take the field himself, he sent his clan in 1057 to assist Duncan's son Malcolm in the latter's contest with his cousin Macbeth (King of Scotland 1040–1057). On the defeat and death of Macbeth at the battle of Lumphanan in 1057, Malcolm won the crown of Scotland and as Malcom III, Canmore, reigned from 1057 to 1093. Gregor Garbh married a daughter of Colin Campbell of Lochow (ancestor of the Earle and Dukes of Argyll). Their son,

* John the Great, son of Gregor of the Standard.

** Gregor the Stout.

7. EOIN MACGREGOR^{7*} (6. *Gregor Garbh*⁶, *Eoin Mor*⁵, *Gregor Na Bratach*⁴, *Constantine*³, *Dougheal*², *Gregor*¹), born about 1010, led the clan in the army of Malcolm III at the battle of Lumphanan in 1057, as above mentioned, his aged father being unable to take the field. A few years later he succeeded his father as Laird of Glenorchy. From his military prowess he is termed in the legendary poems by the ancient bards “Shir Eoin Borb an Cath” (Sir John Foremost in Battle). He died at very advanced age, about 1100. The name of his wife is unknown. There are discrepancies in the ancient legends concerning the next two generations of the family, whose history is obscure. Apparently his son,

8. DUNCAN A STRAILEADH⁸ (7. *Eoin MacGregor*⁷, *Gregor Garbh*⁶, *Eoin Mor*⁵, *Gregor Na Bratach*⁴, *Constantine*³, *Dougheal*², *Gregor*¹), born about 1040, probably died in his father’s lifetime, as in the ancient family legends he is merely mentioned as a connecting link in the pedigree. His son,

9. DUNCAN BEG^{9**} (8. *Duncan a Straileadh*⁸, *Eoin MacGregor*⁷, *Gregor Garbh*⁶, *Eoin Mor*⁵, *Gregor Na Bratach*⁴, *Constantine*³, *Dougheal*², *Gregor*¹), born about 1070, succeeded his grandfather as Laird of Glenorchy. He was evidently a successful raider according to one of the ancient Gaelic legends of the family by the bard MacGillindak [the Man of Songs]. From internal evidences this poem must have been composed about 1430; and nearly a century later it was preserved in writing in the collection made by Rev. James MacGregor, dean of Lismore. (See *ante*, p. 5.) A few lines of this Gaelic poem and a translation of them are appended, to illustrate the character of these traditionary legends and genealogies:

* John son of Gregor.
** Duncan the Little.

“Is E Ughdair So Mac Gilliondaig, Am Fear Dan.

Buaidh thighearn air thoisichibh,

A ta o thus an cinne;

Airidheach de na hoig fhearaibh,

Gach aon fhear a breith fios.

Ceud tighearn na tirsas,

Dunchadh Beag fa more aigne,

Do dh’ fhag mar a chuid dilib,

Aig Clann Ghriogair an gaisge.

Dunchadh, mor de mhileadhaibh,

Athair beannaichte Mhaolcholaim,

Seanair Eoin aonfhlaith nior gheill,

Cunradhn uair a chumbhail.

Grigoir deagh mhac Dunchaidh

Vc o Eoin do b’e oighre,

Fear aibheasach o’n chontath

O Loch thaobh sholuis Tulaich.”

“The Author of this is MacGillindak, The Man of Songs.

The Lairds have precedence of chiefs,

It has been so from earliest time;

It is commendable for youths

To have true knowledge of these things.

An early Lord upon this land

Was Duncan Beg, so great in soul;

He as a legacy has left

Its bravery to the Gregor Clan.

This Duncan, rich by many spoils,

Of blessed Malcolm was the sire;

He grandsire to the princely John,

A laird who never broke his pledge.

Then Gregor, Duncan’s noble son,

Was heir and grandson unto John.

Famed man he was in regions round

The shores of Loch Tulaich so bright”.

(The poem continues the pedigree for several generations down to about 1430.)

The name of the wife of Duncan Beg has not been preserved. Their son,

10. MALCOLM¹⁰ (9. *Duncan Beg*⁹, *Duncan a Straileadh*⁸. *Eoin MacGregor*⁷, *Gregor Garbh*⁶, *Eoin Mor*⁵, *Gregor Na Bratach*⁴, *Constantine*³, *Dougheal*², *Gregor*¹), born about 1100, appears as Laird of Glenorchy during the reign of David I (1124–1153). He led his clan in his sovereign's army which invaded England 1135–1138 to assist Matilda, Countess of Amjou, in her unsuccessful contest with Stephen for the crown of England. The Scottish forces of King David were defeated by a Norman army of King Stephen at the famous "Battle of the Standard" near Northallerton in Yorkshire, 22 August 1138.

In the ancient chronicles, Malcolm is called "Morair Calum nan Caistel" (Lord Malcolm of the Castles), because of several castles occupied by him. The traditions describe him as a man of Herculean size and strength. It is related of him that while in the royal retinue at a great hunting party, the young King Malcolm IV (reigned 1153–1165) became in dire peril from the attack of a wild boar; Malcolm offered his assistance, whereupon the King assented, saying. "E'en do, bait spair nocht"; thereupon Malcolm tore out an oak tree from the ground and rushing between his sovereign and the infuriated boar, with the oak in one hand he kept the animal at bay, while wielding his sword with the other, until he succeeded in running it through the beast's heart. In memory of this exploit the King conferred on Malcolm for a coat-of-arms a sword with a crown on its point, crossed with an oak tree. From this circumstance were derived the MacGregor arms, crest and motto, as already heraldically described and emblazoned. (See *ante*, pp. 6–7.) These or similar arms appear on MacGregor seals of the fifteenth century, and also in an illuminated manuscript, now in the Lyon Herald's Office, Edinburgh, compiled about 1565, in which this emblazon is assigned to "Lord Mak Gregour of Ould".

Malcolm is said to have died about 1175. He married MARGERY, daughter of William FitzDuncan, Earl of Moray, who was a nephew of David I, King of Scotland, and a commander in the royal army. Their son,

11. GILLEFEALAN (OR WILLIAM)¹¹ (10. *Malcolm*¹⁰, *Duncan Beg*⁹, *Duncan a Straileadh*⁸, *Eoin MacGregor*⁷, *Gregor Garbh*⁶, *Eoin Mor*⁵, *Gregor Na Bratach*⁴, *Constantine*³, *Dougheal*², *Gregor*¹), born about 1130, evidently died during his father's lifetime, according to the pedigree of the bard MacGillindak. The name of his wife is unknown. Their son,

12. EOIN (OR JOHN)¹² (11. *Gillefealan*¹¹, *Malcolm*¹⁰, *Duncan Beg*⁹, *Duncan a Straileadh*⁸, *Eoin MacGregor*⁷, *Gregor Garbh*⁶, *Eoin Mor*⁵, *Gregor Na Bratach*⁴, *Constantine*³, *Dougheal*², *Gregor*¹), born about 1160, succeeded his grandfather as Laird of Glenorchy. He is termed "the princely John, a laird who never broke his pledge" in the poem and pedigree composed about 1430 by the bard MacGillindak. (See *ante*, p. 12.) He is called Laird of Glenorchy in a charter dated in the 47th year of William the Lyon [1212], King of Scotland 1165–1214, and survived to advanced age. The name of his wife is unknown. Their son,

13. DUNCAN^{13*} (12. *Eoin*¹², *Gillefealan*¹¹, *Malcolm*¹⁰, *Duncan Beg*⁹, *Duncan a Straileadh*⁸, *Eoin MacGregor*⁷, *Gregor Garbh*⁶, *Eoin Mor*⁵, *Gregor Na Bratach*⁴, *Constantine*³, *Dougheal*², *Gregor*¹), born about 1190, is mentioned as "Duncan MacEoin" in the early years of Alexander II (reigned 1214–1249). He died in middle life about 1229, during his father's lifetime. He married a daughter of Lindsay of Bucknull, forester of the Earl of Lenox. Their son,

* In some accounts of the family a Gillefealan, instead of Duncan, appears in this generation of the pedigree.

14. GREGOR¹⁴ (13. *Duncan*¹³, *Eoin*¹², *Gillefealan*¹¹, *Malcolm*¹⁰, *Duncan Beg*⁹, *Duncan a Straileadh*⁸, *Eoin MacGregor*⁷, *Gregor Garbh*⁶, *Eoin Mor*⁵, *Gregor Na Bratach*⁴, *Constantine*³, *Dougheal*², *Gregor*¹), was born about 1220. He succeeded his grandfather as Laird of Glenorchy, according to the bard MacGillindak, who describes this Gregor as "Famed man he was in regions round the shores of Loch Tulaich so bright." He accompanied King Alexander II in this monarch's abortive expedition to obtain the Hebrides Islands from Haco, King of Norway, during which expedition the King died at Oban 8 July 1249. Gregor also attended with his clan King Alexander III (reigned 1249–1286) in the successful expedition against the Hebrides Islands in 1264. His death occurred in 1285. He married MARIAN, daughter of Gilchrist, seventh son of Alwin, second Earl of Lennox. Their son,

15. GREGOR MACGREGOR¹⁵ (14. *Gregor*¹⁴, *Duncan*¹³, *Eoin*¹², *Gillefealan*¹¹, *Malcolm*¹⁰, *Duncan Beg*⁹, *Duncan a Straileadh*⁸, *Eoin MacGregor*⁷, *Gregor Garbh*⁶, *Eoin Mor*⁵, *Gregor Na Bratach*⁴, *Constantine*³, *Dougheal*², *Gregor*¹), was born about 1250, and was killed in a raid shortly before the death of his father in 1285. The name of his wife is unknown. Their son,

16. MALCOLM¹⁶ (15. *Gregor MacGregor*¹⁵, *Gregor*¹⁴, *Duncan*¹³, *Eoin*¹², *Gillefealan*¹¹, *Malcolm*¹⁰, *Duncan Beg*⁹, *Duncan a Straileadh*⁸, *Eoin MacGregor*⁷, *Gregor Garbh*⁶, *Eoin Mor*⁵, *Gregor Na Bratach*⁴, *Constantine*³, *Dougheal*², *Gregor*¹), born about 1275, was heir to his grandfather at the latter's death in 1285. As "Malcolm, Laird MacGregor of Glenorchy", he was among the numerous chiefs of the Scottish clans who swore fealty to Edward I, King of England, on a roll dated at Berwick 28 August 1296. These allegiances were due to Edward's sudden conquest of Scotland in the Spring of 1296, the abdication of King Baliol, and the coronation of Edward at Montrose on 10 July 1296. For nearly a score of years Scotland remained nominally under the crown of England.

Malcolm MacGregor later became an active adherent of Robert Bruce in the latter's efforts to free Scotland from English rule, and fought under him at the great and decisive battle of Bannockburn, 24 June 1314. In this famous conflict Bruce's Scottish army of about thirty thousand men completely routed an English army of nearly thrice that size under Edward II, thus completing the liberation of Scotland from England and securing for Bruce the crown of Scotland. The next year Malcolm accompanied Edward Bruce, younger brother of King Robert Bruce, in an expedition into Ireland; he took part in numerous engagements, including the battle of Dundalk in October 1318 in which Edward Bruce was defeated and slain. In this battle Malcolm MacGregor was wounded so as to be permanently lame, wherefore he was later termed "Morair Bachdach" or the Lamè Laird. In spite of this disability he survived to advanced age.

This Malcolm is the subject of several Gaelic heroic poems; but there are also ample documentary evidences preserved about him to establish him as a thoroughly authentic historical character; whereas his ancestors have left but few traces in contemporary records and are known almost wholly from traditionary legends and poems, not committed to writing until the fifteenth century. He married MARY, daughter of Malise MacAlpin. Their son,

17. GREGOR¹⁷ (16. *Malcolm*¹⁶, *Gregor MacGregor*¹⁵, *Gregor*¹⁴, *Duncan*¹³, *Eoin*¹², *Gillefealan*¹¹, *Malcolm*¹⁰, *Duncan Beg*⁹, *Duncan a Straileadh*⁸, *Eoin MacGregor*⁷, *Gregor Garbh*⁶, *Eoin Mor*⁵, *Gregor Na Bratach*⁴, *Constantine*³, *Dougheal*², *Gregor*¹), born about 1305, probably died in early manhood and before his father. In the ancient legends of the family he is mentioned only as a link in the line of descent, and the contemporary records are silent about him. The name of his wife is unknown. Their son,

18. JOHN CHAM MACGREGOR¹⁸ (17. *Gregor*¹⁷, *Malcolm*¹⁶, *Gregor MacGregor*¹⁵, *Gregor*¹⁴, *Duncan*¹³, *Eoin*¹², *Gillefealan*¹¹, *Malcolm*¹⁰, *Duncan Beg*⁹, *Duncan a Strailleadh*⁸, *Eoin MacGregor*⁷, *Gregor Garbh*⁶, *Eoin Mor*⁵, *Gregor Na Bratach*⁴, *Constantine*³, *Dougheal*², *Gregor*¹), born about 1335, is termed "Cham", both in contemporary records and poetic legends, on account of blindness in one eye. He succeeded his grandfather as Laird of Glenorchy. According to the authoritative *Chronicle of Fortingal** (compiled in 1531), "John, son of Gregor, Laird of Glenorchy, died 19 April 1390, and was buried on the north side of the high altar of Dysart Church". This was the ancient church of Glenorchy, and about 1810 several stone coffins of the early MacGregors of Glenorchy were exhumed from the ruins of this edifice. The name of the wife of John Cham MacGregor is unknown.

Children:

19. i. GREGOR¹⁹, b. about 1365.
- ii. JOHN DHU [Black John], b. about 1370. He settled at Stronmelochan at the north-easterly point of Lochaw near Glenstrae in Argyllshire, and founded the MacGregors of Glenstrae. Alexander²⁵ MacGregor of Glenstrae (sixth in descent from John Dhu¹⁹) became chief of the Clan Gregor toward the close of the sixteenth century; raided and slaughtered the Colquhouns at Glenfruin on 7 February 1602/3; and was outlawed, tried, and executed as a rebel at Edinburgh on 20 January 1603/4, together with twenty-five other leading men of the clan. (See *ante*, p. 4, and *post*, pp. 27-28.)

The *Chronicle of Fortingal* thus records the death of John Dhu¹⁹: "John Dhu, son of John Cham the son of Gregor, died at Stronmelochan in 1415 and was buried in Dysart Church."

* See *ante*, page 5.

19. GREGOR (18. *John Cham MacGregor*¹⁸, *Gregor*¹⁷, *Malcolm*¹⁶, *Gregor MacGregor*¹⁵, *Gregor*¹⁴, *Duncan*¹³, *Eoin*¹², *Gillefealan*¹¹, *Malcolm*¹⁰, *Duncan Beg*⁹, *Duncan a Straileadh*⁸, *Eoin MacGregor*⁷, *Gregor Garbh*⁶, *Eoin Mor*⁵, *Gregor Na Bratach*⁴, *Constantine*³, *Dougheal*², *Gregor*¹), born about 1365, succeeded his father in 1390 as Laird of Glenorchy. In the family legends he is termed "Gregor Aluinn" [Gregor the Handsome]. According to the Chronicle of Fortingal (compiled in 1531), "Gregor MacEoin Cham [Gregor son of John, Blind of One Eye] died in Glenorchy in 1415 and was buried by the high altar in Dysart Church". He married IRIC, daughter of Malcolm MacAlpin.

Children:

- i. MALCOLM²⁰, b. about 1390; succeeded his father as Laird of Glenorchy in 1415, but d. in 1420, unmarried.
- ii. JOHN, b. about 1395; succeeded as Laird of Glenorchy and Chief of the Clan upon the death of his brother in 1420. During his lifetime the powerful Campbells (created Earls of Argyll in 1457) and other feudal noblemen acquired from the crown an overlordship in the lands of the Clan Gregor, which the latter had possessed outright from time immemorial. In 1435 a feud between John²⁰ MacGregor and the MacNabbs was fought out at Chrimlarich. Whereupon Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochaw, the most powerful nobleman in Scotland, as Lord Lieutenant of Argyllshire procured royal letters of fire and sword against both these clans as rebels, overwhelmed them with military force, and became feudal overlord of their lands. This John²⁰ MacGregor d. in 1461, the last MacGregor who was Laird of Glenorchy. He left three sons whose descendants continued for several generations in Glenorchy and vicinity as restive undertenants of the Earls of

Argyll; while the chieftanship of the clan eventually passed to the MacGregors of Glenstrae who held it until 1604.

iii. ARCHIBALD, b. about 1400.

iv. DUNCAN, b. about 1405; progenitor of the MacGregors of ROFO.

20. v. DOUGAL CIAR, b. about 1410.

20. DOUGAL CIAR MACGREGOR²⁰ (19. *Gregor*¹⁹, *John Cham MacGregor*¹⁸, *Gregor*¹⁷, *Malcolm*¹⁶, *Gregor MacGregor*¹⁵, *Gregor*¹⁴, *Duncan*¹³, *Eoin*¹², *Gillefealan*¹¹, *Malcolm*¹⁰, *Duncan Beg*⁹, *Duncan a Straileadh*⁸, *Eoin MacGregor*⁷, *Gregor Garbh*⁶, *Eoin Mor*⁵, *Gregor Na Bratach*⁴, *Constantine*³, *Dougheal*², *Gregor*¹), born about 1410, was youngest son of *Gregor*¹⁹ the last MacGregor Laird of Glenorchy who died owning the ancestral lands there in free tenure and not as undertenants of the Earls of Argyll. This loss of free tenure of the family estates occurred about 1435, as previously related.

Dougal Ciar MacGregor was so termed from a peculiar gray color of eyes and hair. He settled in the parish of Balquhidder in Perthshire, a few miles east of Glenorchy in Argyllshire the ancient home of his ancestors. He established a branch of the MacGregors which continued in Balquhidder for over three centuries and included the famous Highland freebooter Rob Roy MacGregor. The Braes of Balquhidder are located in wild and picturesque country around Loch Voil in a valley south of Ben More which rising to a height of nearly four thousand feet is one of the loftiest mountains in Scotland. The name of the wife of Dougal Ciar MacGregor is unknown. Their son,

21. DOUGAL CULCHERE²¹ (or COULKEIR, CULKEYR, CULQUHEIR, etc.) MACGREGOR (20. *Dougal Ciar MacGregor*²⁰, *Gregor*¹⁹, *John Cham MacGregor*¹⁸, *Gregor*¹⁷, *Malcolm*¹⁶, *Gregor MacGregor*¹⁵, *Gregor*¹⁴, *Duncan*¹³, *Eoin*¹², *Gillefealan*¹¹, *Malcolm*¹⁰, *Duncan Beg*⁹, *Duncan a Straileadh*⁸,

*Eoin MacGregor*⁷, *Gregor Garbh*⁶, *Eoin Mor*⁵, *Gregor Na Bratach*⁴, *Constantine*³, *Dougheal*², *Gregor*¹), born about 1440, succeeded his father in Balquhiddy in Perthshire. In 1493 he and his two elder sons, Gregor and John, had a fracas with a party of MacIntyres over the ownership of some cattle. For over two centuries the MacGregors of Balquhiddy were a very turbulent race of free-booters, and were continually engaged with their neighbors in mutual cattle-raiding, a common occupation among the old Scottish clans. The name of the wife of Dougal Culchere²¹ is unknown.

Children:

22. i. GREGOR²², b. about 1470.
- ii. JOHN, b. about 1475.
- iii. WILLIAM, b. about 1480.

22. GREGOR MACCULCHERE²² MACGREGOR (21. *Dougal Culchere*²¹, *Dougal Ciar MacGregor*²⁰, *Gregor*¹⁹, *John Cham MacGregor*¹⁸, *Gregor*¹⁷, *Malcolm*¹⁶, *Gregor MacGregor*¹⁵, *Gregor*¹⁴, *Duncan*¹³, *Eoin*¹², *Gillefealan*¹¹, *Malcolm*¹⁰, *Duncan Beg*⁹, *Duncan a Straileadh*⁸, *Eoin MacGregor*⁷, *Gregor Garbh*⁶, *Eoin Mor*⁵, *Gregor Na Bratach*⁴, *Constantine*³, *Dougheal*², *Gregor*¹), born about 1470 is mentioned as Gregour Dougal-soune in 1493 when he and his brother John and their father engaged in a brawl with some MacIntyres, as before mentioned. He also appears with his brothers as "Gregour Dougalsoune. John Dougalsoune, and William Dougalsoune"* , together with several kinsmen of the Clan Gregor, as "John MacEwen MacAlester, chief of the Clan Gregor, and his kinsmen Duncan Bayne, Duncan Brek, Donald Patrickssoune, Duncan Donaldssoune, and Gregor Patrickssoune, all of the Clan Gregour", on a charter dated at Edinburgh 14 August 1527, for the institution of Donald Campbell as Abbot of Coupar in Perthshire. Fixed, hereditary, family surnames, like those of the present time, did not come into general vogue in England until after 1300 and in Scotland until after 1500. So even in the sixteenth

* That is, Gregor, John and William, sons of Dougal.

century in Scotland, persons are often designated by simply adding to their baptismal name a patronymic or a nickname. The name of the wife of Gregor MacCulchere is unknown.

Children:

23. i. MALCOLM²³, born about 1505.
- ii. DUNCAN.
- iii. PATRICK.

23. MALCOLM MACCULCHERE²³ MACGREGOR (22. *Gregor MacCulchere*²², *Dougal Culchere*²¹, *Dougal Ciar MacGregor*²⁰, *Gregor*¹⁹, *John Cham MacGregor*¹⁸, *Gregor*¹⁷, *Malcolm*¹⁶, *Gregor MacGregor*¹⁵, *Gregor*¹⁴, *Duncan*¹³, *Eoin*¹², *Gillefealan*¹¹, *Malcolm*¹⁰, *Duncan Beg*⁹, *Duncan a Straileadh*⁸, *Eoin MacGregor*⁷, *Gregor Garbh*⁶, *Eoin Mor*⁵, *Gregor Na Bratach*⁴, *Constantine*³, *Dougheal*², *Gregor*¹), born about 1505, was put to the horn*, together with his brothers Duncan and Patrick and others of the Clan Gregor in Balquhidder, in a proclamation of 15 November 1523. They were declared rebels and outlaws against the peace of the Lord the King by raiding the pastures of Alexander Graham, second Earl of Menteith in Perthshire, and running off forty cattle belonging to his lordship. Glengyle, Drummiliche, Innerlochlarig, Keyletter [Caoletter], Strathyre [Strachur], Culgart and Carnlea, are among the farms in Balquhidder in which Malcolm²³ and his sons and grandsons were tenants in the sixteenth century.

A branch of the Clan Laurane in Balquhidder became formidable rivals of the MacGregors there. The MacLauranes, as the oldest clan in the parish, from the thirteenth century exercised the prerogative of being the first to enter the parish church on Sundays; but early in the sixteenth century they agreed to share this honor with the MacGregors in return for assistance against a raid by the

* To "put to the horn" in old Scots law, was to denounce as a rebel and outlaw for non-appearance at a court to answer a summons; the culprit was proclaimed at the Great Cross in Edinburgh, together with three blasts of a horn and other formalities. A similar process was in vogue in executions on property for judicially established debts.

McLenies. Among such turbulent people the joint participation in such a dignity naturally led to many brawls and finally to a general free fight between the two clans inside the church in 1532, during which the vicar, Sir John MacLaurane, was killed. This caused a long-standing feud between the two clans which resulted in 1557 in a slaughter by the MacGregors of eighteen households of the MacLauranes. Numerous members of the MacGregors of Balquhidder were put to the horn for this massacre, but none of them were convicted. On 9 March 1559, "Malcum McCoule Kair MacGregour" and divers others of the Clan Gregour in Balquhidder bound themselves in fealty as tenants to Lord Colin Campbell (later sixth Earl of Argyll) and to serve under his protection, rendering their "calpes" [tributes] in the form of a horse or cow. Malcolm was living as late as 8 September 1569, when his son "Malcum Makcoulkeyr alias MacGregour, zoungar" [the younger] and two of the latter's younger brothers were put to the horn. (See below.)

He married about 1540, FINDLAY GLAS MCEANTYRE, who survived to very advanced age, as she is mentioned in a decree of horning dated 15 February 1589/90, as "Findlay glas McEantyre, relict of umquhile [the deceased] Malcum MacCoulcheir in Carnlea" in Balquhidder*.

Children:

- i. MALCOLM²⁴, b. about 1540; is first found mentioned on 8 September 1569, when as "Malcum Makcoulkeyr zoungar [the younger] alias MacGregour" he was put to the horn (together with his brothers Gregor and John and several others of the Clan Gregor) for participation in the deaths of Hugh and John Stewart in Balquhidder. They were acquitted of this charge. He occupied a farm called Innerlochlarig in the above parish. As "Malcum MacCoulquheir in Innerlochlarig" he

* From the fourteenth century it has been the custom in Scotland always to record wives with their maiden name, as "Janet Campbell the spouse of Alexander Gregg".

appears on a list of 104 of the clan put to the horn 8 August 1586 on complaints of raiding; released 13 October 1586. He also appears as "Malcolm Macdougallchere in Balquhidder" in a decree of horning dated 4 February 1589/90, listing 139 members of the Clan Gregor charged with the murder of John Drummond, forrester of Glenarthy, in September 1589; a royal pardon on these charges was decreed to the clan on 4 January 1591/2. After the slaughter of the Colquhouns by the MacGregors at the battle of Glenfruin, 7 February 1602/3, Malcolm was one of the twenty-five unfortunate hostages for the chief who were executed as rebels at Edinburgh, in March 1604. (See *ante*, p. 4 and *post*, p. 27.) He left issue.

- ii. DOUGAL, b. about 1543; resided in Glengyle in Balquhidder; is mentioned as "Dougall McCulquheir MacGregor in Glengyle, brother of Malcolm" in the lists of hornings of 8 August 1586 and 4 February 1589/90, previously mentioned.
- iii. GREGOR DHU²⁴, b. about 1545; was termed "Dhu" from his black hair; is called "Gregour McCulquheir MacGregor in Keyletter" in the list of 104 men of the Clan Gregor put to the horn on 8 August 1586. His eldest son,

MALCOLM OIG²⁵ MACGREGOR, was b. about 1575. As "Malcolme Oig McGregour McDougall Keir" his name appears on a list of 36 of the Clan Gregor who gave bond to the Earl of Argyll as Lord Lieutenant, 22 April 1601. After the proscription of the MacGregor name on 3 April 1604, Malcolm Oig²⁵ took the name of Stewart. His younger son,

DONALD GLAS²⁶ STEWART ALIAS MACGREGOR, b. about 1610, resumed his ancestral name of MacGregor on the repeal of the proscription in

1661. Soon after this he was commissioned a lieut.-colonel in the army, and thereafter is generally termed "Lieut.-Col. Donald MacGregor in Glengyle". He d. after 1691. He m. MARGARET CAMPBELL. Their youngest child,

ROB ROY²⁷ MACGREGOR, was baptized 7 March 1670/1. Much has been written concerning this famous Highland freebooter. As early as 1690 he became a noted raider; and on the revival in 1693 of the proscription of the name of MacGregor, he adopted his mother's name of Campbell as a surname. He secured leases of lands between the estates of the rival noble houses of Montrose and Argyll, and for many years was active in buying and selling cattle and also in raiding whenever opportunity offered. In the Stuart Uprising of 1715, Rob Roy led part of the Clan Gregor in the wake of the rebel army, but kept his men out of the battle of Sheriffmuir and other important engagements, although they were alert to participate in any plundering. For the next ten years he was continually engaged in depredations against the estates of the Earl of Montrose, and although several times apprehended he always managed to escape or secure a pardon through political influence. Many of his exploits are related by Sir Walter Scott who describes him as a large, broad-shouldered, powerfully built man of great athletic prowess, with such extraordinary length of arms that when erect his wrists hung below his knees. His red hair was very thick, and frizzled and curled short around his face. He d. 28 December 1734 at his house in Balquhiddy, and was buried in the churchyard in that parish where his gravestone still remains. By his wife HELEN MARY MACGREGOR he had five sons.

24. iv. JOHN²⁴, b. about 1548.
- v. DUNCAN, b. about 1550; is mentioned as “Duncane McCulquheir MacGregor in Drummiliche” in the decree of horning against 104 of the Clan Gregor, dated 8 August 1586, previously mentioned.
- vi. PATRICK, b. about 1552; is mentioned as “Patrick MacCulquheir in Strathyre, brother of Duncan”, in the hornings against the Clan Gregor, dated 8 August 1586 and 4 February 1589/90.
- vii. FINLAY, b. about 1555; appears as “Finlay keir McCulquheir MacGregor in Culgart” on the list of hornings dated 8 August 1586; and as “Finla Keir MacGregor in Colcarrach” on that dated 4 February 1589/90.

24. JOHN MACCULCHERE (OR MACCULQUHEIR)²⁴ MACGREGOR (23. *Malcolm MacCulchere*²³, *MacGregor*, *Gregor MacCulchere*²², *Dougal Culchere*²¹, *Dougal Ciar MacGregor*²⁰, *Gregor*¹⁹, *John Cham MacGregor*¹⁸, *Gregor*¹⁷, *Malcolm*¹⁶, *Gregor MacGregor*¹⁵, *Gregor*¹⁴, *Duncan*¹³, *Eoin*¹², *Gillesealan*¹¹, *Malcolm*¹⁰, *Duncan Beg*⁹, *Duncan a Straileadh*⁸, *Eoin MacGregor*⁷, *Gregor Garbh*⁶, *Eoin Mor*⁵, *Gregor Na Bratach*⁴, *Constantine*³, *Dougheal*², *Gregor*¹), was born in Balquhidder in Perthshire about 1548. The earliest mention found of him is on 8 September 1569, when he and his two elder brothers and others of the clan were put to the horn for not appearing to answer an indictment for participation in the “slaughter” of the unquhile [late deceased] Hugh Stewart and John Stewart his brother in December 1568, of which charge they were acquitted. These three brothers are thus described in this privy seal:

“Malcum Makcoulkeyr zoungar* alias McGregour.

Gregour McCoulkeir his brethir.

John McCoulkeir his brethir”.

On 8 August 1586, letters of horning were entered at Perth on complaints by Allan Stewart, John Drummond and others, against 104 members of the Clan Gregor, for sundry

* The younger.

thefts by raids. Among those of Balquhidder were: "Malcum McCoulquheir in Innerlochie; Duncane McCulquheir MacGregor in Drummiliche; *John McCoulquheir MacGregour, thaire* [i.e. Drummiliche], *brother of above*; Dougall McCulquheir MacGregor in Glengyle, another brother; Gregour McCulquheir MacGregor in Keylecter [Caoletter]; Patrik McCulquheir in Strathyre, another brother of Duncan in Drummiliche; and Finlay keir McCulquheir MacGregor in Culgart". They were released on these charges 13 October 1586.

On 4 February 1589/90, a decree of horning was issued listing 139 members of the Clan Gregor charged with the murder of John Drummond of Drummondernoch, forrester of Glenarthy, in September 1589. The gruesome details of this noted affair are related by Sir Walter Scott in the introduction to his "Legend of Montrose". It was charged that the said forrester, when deer hunting to secure venison for a proposed marriage banquet of King James* and Anne, Princess of Denmark, was murdered for revenge by a party of the MacGregors, who cut off their victim's head and took it to the house of his sister. She invited them to eat and drink and set a venison before them which, in her absence to secure their drinks, they replaced with her brother's head; on her return the shock drove her insane. It was further charged that they then took the head to the house of their chieftan who showed it to the clan on the next Sunday in Balquhidder Church, and that the chief and the whole clan avowed the murder as committed by their common counsel, and that they swore defense of the authors of the crime. The MacGregors of Balquhidder in this horning decree were: Malcolm Macdougallchere in Balquhidder and his brothers Dougal, Duncan, *John*, Patrick and Gregor. The MacGregors then and in later generations denied any connection with this murder, which they claimed was committed by the McIans of the MacDonalds of Glencoe. It is evident that the MacGregors were exonerated of the charges, as on 4 January 1591/2, a royal pardon was issued to Allaster [Alexander]

* James VI of Scotland, later James I of England.

MacGregor of Glenstrae and all his kinsmen of the Clan Gregor, charged with the slaughter of John Drummond in September 1589, as from the date of said murder.

The last important mention of John MacGregor is in connection with the notable conflict at Glenfruin on 7 February 1602/3, an event so fatal to the clan. A spirited account of this engagement is given by Sir Walter Scott in the introduction to his "Rob Roy". As the result of a feud between the MacGregors and Colquhouns, Alexander MacGregor of Glenstrae, chief of the clan, led over three hundred of his men in a southward march of sixty miles from Loch Rannoch to raid the Colquhouns of Luss near the south-western end of Loch Lomond. Having learned of the coming attack, Alexander Colquhoun, Laird of Luss, assembled a force twice the number of the invaders; but his clan was ambushed on boggy ground in the valley of Glenfruin by an attack from three sides. It was charged that one hundred and forty of the Colquhouns were slaughtered while only two MacGregors were killed in this conflict, and that the MacGregors then raided off eighty horses, six hundred cattle and eight hundred sheep. Alexander Colquhoun escaped from the field and appealed for redress to King James VI of Scotland (a few weeks later also crowned as King James I of England). Letters of fire and sword were issued against the whole Clan Gregor who were proclaimed rebels and outlaws; large armed forces were sent against them; the men were hunted down with bloodhounds, and many of them were killed or imprisoned; the women were branded on the cheek with a key; the boys were taken and dispersed as apprentices about the country; and thirty leading men surrendered as hostages for the chief of the Clan. By machinations of Archibald Campbell, seventh Earl of Argyll, these hostages as well as the chief, were tried at Edinburgh, and twenty-five of them were condemned as rebels and executed in January, February and March 1603/4. Furthermore, by act of the Privy Council on 3 April 1603, the name of MacGregor was proscribed and abolished; and all members of the clan were ordered to renounce it for themselves and their descendants, under pain

of death, and to adopt other names. This disability continued in practical effect for nearly sixty years, until revoked by Charles II in 1661.

Among the thirty hostages for the chief, as above mentioned, was "*Johnne McCoullcheire in the Braie of Balquhiddier*", who was tried at Edinburgh on 2 March 1603/4, "for intercowmoning with the Laird of McGregour and his complices that ware at the feild of Glenfrune, sence their denunciatioune, and giving of comferte, supplie and freendschipp to thame". At the same trial various old charges against him, as a member of the Clan, were raked up, including "pairt in the crewall murthour of auchtene houshalderes of the Clan Lawren with their wyves and bairnes, committit fourtie-sax yeir syne*"; also for pairt in the slauchter of umquhile [deceased] Hew Stewart, servant to my Lord of Athole, committit thertie yeir syne or thairby**"; and for cowmone thift, cowman ressett of thift, outputing and imputing of thift fra land to land, fra cuntrey to cuntrey, baith

* This fracas took place in 1557 when this John MacGregor was a mere lad of less than *ten* years; so such a charge shows the vindictiveness of the prosecution. (See *ante*, p. 22.)

** This charge was originally brought against him and many others of the Clan Gregor on 8 September 1569, and they were acquitted. (See *ante*, p. 22.)

of auld and new"*. John²⁴MacGregor was more fortunate than most of the hostages, as he was acquitted by the following verdict: "The Assyse, bye the mouth of Mungo Lyndsay of Ballull, Chancellor, find, pronuncet and declarit the said Johnne McCoullcheirs to be clene, innocent and acquit of the saidis crymes".

During the whole reign of James I as King of England (1603–1625), the "Nameless Clan" (of Gregor) suffered continual and cruel persecutions, mainly under the direction of Archibald Campbell, seventh Earl of Argyll, whose vindictive course toward the MacGregors completely dismembered and threatened nearly to extirpate the clan.

The name of the wife of John²⁴ MacGregor is unknown.

Children:

- i. GREGOR²⁵, b. about 1573.
25. ii. JOHN, b. about 1575.

25. JOHN²⁵ GREGG ALS. MACGREGOR (24. *John MacCulchere*²⁴ *MacGregor*, *Malcolm MacCulchere*²³ *MacGregor*, *Gregor MacCulchere*²², *Dougal Culchere*²¹, *Dougal Ciar MacGregor*²⁰, *Gregor*¹⁹, *John Cham MacGregor*¹⁸, *Gregor*¹⁷, *Malcolm*¹⁶, *Gregor MacGregor*¹⁵, *Gregor*¹⁴, *Duncan*¹³, *Eoin*¹², *Gillefealan*¹¹, *Malcolm*¹⁰, *Duncan Beg*⁹, *Duncan a Straileadh*⁸, *Eoin MacGregor*⁷, *Gregor Garbh*⁶, *Eoin Mor*⁵, *Gregor Na Bratach*⁴, *Constantine*³, *Dougheal*², *Gregor*¹), was born in Balquhiddy in Perthshire about 1575. He was a young married man when among the consequences of the fatal battle of Glenfruin, the use of the name MacGregor was proscribed, under penalty of death, by enactment of 3 April 1603. Thereupon the members of the clan adopted other Scottish family names ;often the maternal family name was chosen, while some clung to a resemblance of their ancient name by assuming that of Greig or Gregg. For the few years following the act of proscription of 3 April 1603, the Privy Council Records and numerous Notarial Protocol

* This general charge could be made with probable truth against any of the Highland Clans at that period, from time immemorial engaged in mutual raids.

Books have rolls of members of the clan who had recorded the adoption or confirmation of other names; most of these remained in permanent use, although many of the families returned to the use of the name MacGregor on the revocation of the proscription in 1661. The commissariot, retour, sasine, protocol and parish records of the beginning of the seventeenth century have numerous references to members of the Clan Gregor with appellations like Gregg late MacGregor, Gregg alias MacGregor, Stewart alias MacGregor, etc.

The acquittal of his father on 2 March 1603/4 of any complicity in the raid of Glenfruin, doubtless secured for John²⁵ Gregg an opportunity to remain as a small tackman [or lease-holder] in his ancestral parish of Balquhidder. In a protocol book of Perth is recorded, under date of 8 May 1604, the adoption by John, son of John McCoulchere alias MacGregor in Balquhidder, for himself and his bairnes John and David (by Margaret McIntyre his spouse), of the name Gregg, in compliance with an Act of his Majesty's Privy Council dated 3 of April 1603, etc.

The testament dative and inventory of unquhile [deceased] John Gregg in the Braes of Balquhidder, who died in August 1639, was given up by John Gregg in Greenock, David Gregg in Glasgow and Andrew Gregg in Balquhidder, lawful bairns and executors dative of said unquhile John Gregg, by decree of the Commissary of Dunblane. Unfortunately the registered volumes containing the copies of the testaments, testaments dative, inventories, cautioner's bonds, etc. of this commissariot are missing from 1637 to 1661; so the further details about this estate are lost. The parish registers of Balquhidder do not commence until 1696.

John²⁵ Gregg married about 1600, MARGARET MCINTYRE of Balquhidder.

Children born in Balquhidder:

26. i. JOHN²⁶, b. about 1600.
- ii. DAVID, b. about 1602.
- iii. ANDREW, b. about 1605.

26. JOHN²⁶ GREGG (25. John²⁵ Gregg als. MacGregor, John MacCulchere²⁴ MacGregor, Malcolm MacCulchere²³ MacGregor, Gregor MacCulchere²², Dougal Culchere²¹, Dougal Ciar MacGregor²⁰, Gregor¹⁹, John Cham MacGregor¹⁸, Gregor¹⁷, Malcolm¹⁶, Gregor MacGregor¹⁵, Gregor¹⁴, Duncan¹³, Eoin¹², Gillefealan¹¹, Malcolm¹⁰, Duncan Beg⁹, Duncan a Straileadh⁸, Eoin MacGregor⁷, Gregor Garbh⁶, Eoin Mor⁵, Gregor Na Bratach⁴, Constantine³, Dougheal², Gregor¹), was born in Balquhiddier in Perthshire, Scotland, about 1600. He belonged to the young generation of the Clan Gregor which suffered great persecutions and dispersion, besides proscription of their clan name, as a result of the battle of Glenfruin, 7 February 1602/3. This fatal affair took place a few years after John²⁶ Gregg's birth, and for a score of years thereafter he witnessed the vindictive persecutions of the clan conducted mainly by the Earl of Argyll whose power extended over Argyllshire and Perthshire. Later removing from the regions dominated by this hated nobleman, John²⁶ Gregg located fifty miles south of his native home, settling in Greenock on the Frith of Clyde, a dozen miles below Glasgow. Greenock was then a fishing port and agricultural parish of a few hundred families, but has now become an important sea-port with a population of about 80,000. John²⁶ Gregg is called of Greenock at the time of his father's death in 1639, and doubtless he had settled there over a dozen years previously.

During the years 1649 and 1650, Oliver Cromwell subdued a great rebellion in Ireland, ravaged the country with fire and sword, and transported thousands of the inhabitants to the southern American and West Indian colonies. Many of the Catholic Irish rebels were dispossessed of their lands which were soon granted to thousands of English and Scotch Protestants who emigrated with their families to Ulster in the north of Ireland. Among these Presbyterian, Scottish colonists to Ulster was John²⁶ Gregg who removed from Greenock in Scotland, probably about 1655, and settled at Ballyarnet in the parish of Templemore and near the City of Londonderry in Ulster in the north of Ireland. The iden-



John Gregg
father of
Clark C. Gregg



Lucinda Gregg:
sister of Clark C. Gregg

tity of this John²⁶ Gregg is fortunately preserved by a transfer of land recorded by means of a notarial sasine. Sasine dated 29 July 1657, following a writ in charter of alienation etc., by John Gregg of the Liberties of Londonderry in the parish of Templemore in the Kingdom of Ireland, for enfeoffing David Gregg in Greenock in Renfrewshire in the Kingdom of Scotland, his brother, of a certain tenement in said Greenock. Charter dated 21 July 1657, signed by John Gregg and Janet Gibson his spouse.

In a subsidy roll of County Londonderry, Ireland, of 19 Charles II [1667], John Gregg in Ballyarnet in Co. Londonderry was assessed 2s. 2d. on goods rated at £4-0-0. This is the latest mention found of John²⁶ Gregg.

He married about 1625, JANET GIBSON.

Children born in Scotland:

27. i. DAVID²⁷, b. about 1625.
- ii. JAMES.
- iii. MARGARET; m. ROBERT MILLER.

27. DAVID²⁷ GREGG* (26. John²⁶ Gregg, John²⁵ Gregg *als.* MacGregor, John MacCulchere²⁴ MacGregor, Malcolm MacCulchere²³ MacGregor, Gregor MacCulchere²², Dougal Culchere²¹, Dougal Ciar MacGregor²⁰, Gregor¹⁹, John Cham MacGregor¹⁸, Gregor¹⁷, Malcolm¹⁶, Gregor MacGregor¹⁵, Gregor¹⁴, Duncan¹³, Eoin¹², Gillefealan¹¹, Malcolm¹⁰, Duncan Beg⁹, Duncan a Straileadh⁸, Eoin MacGregor⁷, Gregor Garbh⁶, Eoin Mor⁵, Gregor Na Bratach⁴, Constantine³, Dougeal², Gregor¹), was born about 1625, probably in Greenock, Renfrewshire, Scotland, where it is certain his father was living a few years later.**

He learned the tanner's trade and when a young man went to Ulster in the north of Ireland, according to tradition as a captain in Cromwell's army [1649]. No evidence of this mili-

* Much of the history of this David²⁷ Gregg and his children is derived from an account of the family left by his great-grandson William³⁰ Gregg (b. near Londonderry, Ireland, about 1715, d. in Windham, N. H. in 1807).

**David²⁷ Gregg was of the same generation and a third-cousin of Rob Roy²⁷ MacGregor, the famous Highland freebooter, although the latter was over forty years younger. (See *ante*, p. 24.)

tary service has been found, and it is more likely that he emigrated with his father about 1655 as a colonist to take up leases of forfeited land in Ireland. He secured a small farm in Ballyarnet near Londonderry where he also established a successful tannery. In the subsidy roll of County Londonderry, Ireland, of 19 Charles II [1667], David Gregg in Ballyarnet, Co. Londonderry, was assessed 4s. 4d. on goods rated at £8-0-0.

James II who ascended the throne of England in 1685 was a Catholic and steadily endeavored to put the government into their hands; but by a bloodless Revolution in December 1688 he was obliged to flee to France, and his nephew William III, a Protestant, became King of England. James attempted to regain his crown by landing on 12 March 1688/9 with a considerable French force in Ireland, where he soon raised a large Catholic Irish army. The English and Scottish Protestants in Ulster were at once subjected to raids and massacres by the greatly outnumbering Irish, and to the number of thirty thousand were soon obliged to take refuge in the walled City of Londonderry which on 15 April 1689 was invested by James' army of forty thousand men. After enduring a siege of over a hundred days, with indomitable bravery under terrible privations, the Protestant defenders were relieved by the arrival of an English squadron on 30 July 1689. Eleven months later the army of James II was totally defeated by that of William III at the celebrated battle of the Boyne, 1 July 1690, which was soon followed by the subjugation of all Ireland.

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Shortly after the arrival of James II in Ireland, a band of forty Irishmen early in April 1689 raided David Gregg's house, murdered him, his wife and his son John²⁸ Gregg, carried off £300 in gold and all his goods and stock, and burned the house and other buildings. The raiders were guided by an Irish apprentice of the Greggs. The wife and five young children of John²⁸ Gregg escaped this massacre, as they had just been sent for safety into Londonderry whither the other less fortunate members of the family had intended shortly to follow.

The name of the wife of David²⁷ Gregg is unknown, and the names of only two of his children have been ascertained.

Children:

28. i. JOHN²⁸, b. about 1655.
- ii. ANDREW, b. about 1660; appears in Ballyarnet as abated 6d. on a poll tax in 1699 which he was charged for a servant that he did not have.

28. JOHN²⁸ GREGG (27. David²⁷ Gregg, John²⁶ Gregg, John²⁵ Gregg als. MacGregor, John MacCulchere²⁴ MacGregor, Malcolm MacCulchere²³ MacGregor, Gregor MacCulchere²², Dougal Culchere²¹, Dougal Ciar MacGregor²⁰, Gregor¹⁹, John Cham MacGregor¹⁸, Gregor¹⁷, Malcolm¹⁶, Gregor MacGregor¹⁵, Gregor¹⁴, Duncan¹³, Eoin¹², Gillefealan¹¹, Malcolm¹⁰, Duncan Beg⁹, Duncan a Straileadh⁸, Eoin MacGregor⁷, Gregor Garbh⁶, Eoin Mor⁵, Gregor Na Bratach⁴, Constantine³, Dougeal², Gregor¹), was born about 1655 or about the time that his father and grandfather settled at Ballyarnet near Londonderry in the north of Ireland. Here he grew to manhood and engaged in the tannery business with his father. According to the relation left by his grandson William³⁰ Gregg (born in 1715, died in 1807), when the Irish raided the Gregg homestead near Londonderry early in April 1689, John²⁸ Gregg ran to the stable and while mounting a horse to escape he was cut down with a scythe. His wife and children had just previously been sent into Londonderry for safety, so they escaped this massacre, but suffered the terrible hardships of the ensuing siege of Londonderry.

John²⁸ Gregg married about 1680, RACHEL —.

Children born in Ballyarnet near Londonderry in Ulster, Ireland:

- i. JOHN²⁹, b. about 1680; became a merchant in Londonderry and also resided in Ballyarnet where he appears on a list of the Protestant householders in 1740 and d. in 1744.

The will of John Gregg of Londonderry in the Diocese of Derry, merchant, signed 28 November 1743. To my wife Mary Guage my sloop called "The Three Brothers" and my other sloop called "The Catherine" and my farm in Ballyarnet, she to distribute them among our children. Executors: my said wife, Samuel Curry of Londonderry, tanner, and my son Andrew Gregg of Ballyarnet. Proved 11 June 1744.

He m. MARY GUAGE.

Children

1. ELIZABETH³⁰, b. about 1707; m. — LANG of Ballynegallah near Londonderry.
 2. ANDREW, b. about 1710; on the list of the Protestant householders in Ballyarnet in 1740 and an executor of the will of his father in 1744.
 3. WILLIAM, b. about 1715; emigrated to Paxtang, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where he died in July 1744, unmarried. By his will he left his estate to his father, to his sister Elizabeth Lang of Ballynegallah near Londonderry in Ireland, and to his uncle Andrew²⁹ Gregg of Chestnut Level, Lancaster County, Penn.
- ii. SAMUEL²⁹, b. about 1682; emigrated to New England with his two younger brothers and arrived in Boston about 1723. According to the relation of his nephew William³⁰ Gregg of Windham, N. H. (born 1715, died 1807), this Samuel Gregg located in Groton, Mass. He evidently d. soon afterwards as but meagre mention of him can be found. He m. MARGARET —.

Child:

1. JACOB³⁰, b. about 1710; emigrated to New England with the rest of the family about 1723 and resided in Groton, Mass. He m.

about 1738, MARGARET —. Children born in GROTON (*Gregg*): 1. *Jacob*, b. 18 March 1738/9. 2. *John*, b. 9 July 1741. 3. *Thomas*, b. 21 July 1746. 4. *Susanna*, b. 22 October 1749. 5. *Samuel*, b. 15 February 1752. 6. *Margaret*, b. 2 May 1754.

29. iii. DAVID²⁹, b. in 1684.

- iv. RACHEL, b. about 1686; m. in Ireland, SOLOMON WALKER. They emigrated to New England with her brothers about 1723 and soon accompanied her brother Andrew Gregg to Newcastle, Del. They eventually settled in Cumberland County,
- v. ANDREW, b. about 1688; emigrated to New England with his brothers Samuel and David, arriving in Boston about 1723. He soon took ship for Philadelphia, Penn., but landed at Newcastle, Del. After a score of years of residence at Chestnut Level in Drumore Township, Penn., he removed to Carlisle, Cumberland County, Penn., securing a large farm two miles north-west of that town where he d. 18 November 1789, at the age of 100 years.

The name of his first wife is unknown; she d. about 1746. He m. (2), about 1748, JEAN SCOTT.

Children by first marriage:

- 1. JOHN³⁰, b. about 1720.
- 2. JAMES
- 3. RACHEL.
- 4. MARGARET.
- 5. JEAN.
- 6. ELIZABETH.

Children by second marriage:

- 7. MATTHEW³⁰.

8. ANDREW, b. near Carlisle, Penn., 10 June 1755; graduated at the University of Penn. in 1782; settled in 1789 at Penn's Valley, Center County, Penn.; was Member of Congress 1791–1807, United States Senator 1807–1813, and Secretary of Pennsylvania 1820–1823. He d. at Bellefonte, Center County, Penn., 30 May 1835. He left a brief account of his ancestry in which he mentions his grandfather John²⁸ Gregg of Londonderry in Ireland, his uncle John²⁹ Gregg a merchant there, his uncle David²⁹ Gregg of Londonderry, N. H., his aunt Rachel²⁹ (Gregg) Walker, wife of Solomon Walker, and his father Andrew²⁹ Gregg.

29. DAVID GREGG (28. John²⁸ Gregg, David²⁷ Gregg, John²⁶ Gregg, John²⁵ Gregg als. MacGregor, John MacCulchere²⁴ MacGregor, Malcolm MacCulchere²³ MacGregor, Gregor MacCulchere²², Dougal Gulchere²¹, Dougal Ciar MacGregor²⁰, Gregor¹⁹, John Cham MacGregor¹⁸, Gregor¹⁷, Malcolm¹⁶, Gregor MacGregor¹⁵, Gregor¹⁴, Duncan¹³, Eoin¹², Gillefealan¹¹, Malcolm¹⁰, Duncan Beg⁹, Duncan a Straileadh⁸, Eoin MacGregor⁷, Gregor Garbh⁶, Eoin Mor⁵, Gregor Na Bratach⁴, Constantine³, Dougeal², Gregor¹), was born in 1684 at Ballyarnet near Londonderry, in Ulster, Ireland. He was only four years of age when his father and grandparents were massacred early in April 1689 by a band of Irish raiders, a fate escaped by his mother and her children by their previously taking refuge within the walls of the City of Londonderry. During the next hundred days he lived through the horrors of the famous siege of Londonderry, when the wretched population was reduced to the extremity of eating even rats and old shoes, until relieved by the arrival of an English squadron on 30 July 1689. These privations followed by a terrible pestilence which ravaged the city until the approach of winter weather. In the Spring of 1690 a large English army under William III arrived in Ulster and com-

pletely defeated the Irish and French army of James II at the great battle of the Boyne, 1 July 1690. The whole of Ireland was soon subjugated, and a new emigration of a hundred thousand Presbyterians poured into Ulster from Scotland during the next score of years. David²⁹ Gregg grew to manhood near Londonderry during this period which was one of great prosperity in Ulster. But about 1710, large increase in rents, the exactions of tithes by the Established [Episcopal] Church of Ireland, political discriminations against the Presbyterians, oppressive trade enactments, and some bad harvests caused the Ulster-Scot population to become discontented and unsettled and to look towards America for betterment of their condition. The result was the commencement in 1718 of a great emigration of Ulster-Scots* from the north of Ireland to America which continued in waves for over half a century, during which time some 150,000 of them settled in the American Colonies from Maine to Georgia. They were a hardy and vigorous race, both mentally and physically, by the time of the Revolution they constituted an eighth of the white population of the Colonies, in the course of a few generations they were welded into the older English stock, and they were a very valuable element in the development of American institutions. The first of these colonists arrived in five vessels at Boston in the Summer of 1718, and early the next Spring they founded Londonderry, N. H.

The exact time of the arrival in New England of David²⁹ Gregg and his brothers is unknown; but it was probably about 1723. According to the relation of his son William³⁰ Gregg (born in 1715, died in 1807), David²⁹ Gregg settled first in Watertown, Mass., where he remained nearly nine years; but believing the water there injured his health, he removed to Londonderry, N. H. This statement is partly confirmed by the following mentions of David²⁹ Gregg in the Watertown Records from 1725 to 1730:

* These emigrants have often been erroneously called Scotch-Irish, a misleading term as they had no Irish blood in their ancestry.

15 Dec. 1729. Joseph Grout, late constable [7 Mar. 1725 – 6 Mar. 1726], pleaded abatement in his list of David Gragg's rate of 4s. 5d.; abatement voted.

1 Mar. 1730/1. Voted not to sink David Gragg's rates in the list of Thomas Harrington [constable 4 Mar. 1727 – 3 Mar. 1728].

10 Dec. 1734. Voted to sink David Gragg's rates of 13s. 4d. the list of David Meed [constable 2 Mar. 1729 – 2 Mar. 1730].

David Gregg evidently settled in Londonderry, N. H. in 1730, as on 9 Oct. 1730, three hundred acres were laid out by the Proprietors of Londonderry to David Gregg and Alexander McCoy, east of Stone Dam, bounds beginning on Beaver Brook near the said dam. This farm was located in that part of Londonderry which in 1742 was set off to form the town of Windham, N. H. He built his house on the top of Castle Hill at Stone Dam, a few rods southeast of the house owned by Charles W. Campbell in 1880, when the old cellar was still discernible. At the time of David Gregg's settlement here, the region was a wilderness abounding in bears, wolves, catamounts, deer, and other wild animals.

He was among the fifty inhabitants of Londonderry who petitioned in 1741 to be set off into a new town, which was incorporated as Windham on 12 February 1741/2. In the new town, David Gregg was elected a surveyor of highways 8 March 1741/2, moderator 8 March 1742/3, constable 8 March 1743/4, and selectman 9 March 1746/7. He was described by his son as a devout Presbyterian and a man of Herculean size and strength, six feet and four inches in stature, weighing 340 pounds, and able to lift 1200 pounds with ease. He died suddenly, while at his table, from a stroke of apoplexy in 1758.

He married in Ireland about 1713, MARY NEVINS.

Children:

30. i. WILLIAM³⁰, b. in or near Londonderry, Ireland about 1715.
- ii. JANE, b. about 1717.
- iii. MARY, b. about 1720.

iv. HANNAH, b. about 1722.

v. JOHN, b. about 1725; drowned near Portsmouth, N. H. He m. in 1753, ISABELLA HEMPHILL, b. in Windham, N. H., in 1733, daughter of Nathaniel and Isabella () Hemphill; she d. in Windham 9 August 1764.

Children born in Windham:

1. HANNAH³¹, b. 26 February 1754.

2. MARY, b. 16 October 1755.

vi. CAPT. DAVID³⁰, b. about 1727; went to sea about 1742 and did not return home until about 1753 when he settled in Windham and eventually succeeded to his father's homstead there. During the French and Indian Wars he was captain of a fleet of bateaux on the Mohawk River, N. Y. in the campaign of 1758. He became an elder in the Windham Church and held town offices for many years. He m. at Windham 6 April 1756, ANNE CLYDE, b. about 1730, daughter of Daniel and Esther (Rankin) Clyde, emigrants from Londonderry, Ireland, to Londonderry, N. H. about 1730.

Children born in Windham, N. H.

1. ESTHER³¹, b. 12 Sept. 1757; m. 8 Dec. 1778, ALEXANDER McCAULEY.

2. JANE, b. 10 October 1759; m. 12 February 1784, her cousin DAVID³¹ GREGG.

3. MARY, b. 12 July 1761. She m. (1), REV. SIMON FINLEY WILLIAMS, b. in Princeton, N. J., 23 July 1764; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1785; minister in Methuen, Mass. 1786-1791 and in Meredith, N. H. 1792-1797; d. at sea 3 July 1800. She m. (2), 12 May 1808, JOHN ANDERSON of Windham.

4. ANNE, b. 15 July 1763; m. WILLIAM DAVIDSON of Windham and Antrim, N. H.

5. ISABEL, b. 16 February 1765; m. about 1790, HENRY CAMPBELL of Windham.

6. DAVID, b. 8 April 1767; succeeded to the homestead of his father and grandfather in Windham, but in 1822 removed with his family to Waterford, N. Y., where he d. 13 July 1841.
7. DANIEL, b. 11 March 1769; d. in Windham 28 January 1801.
8. NANCY, b. about 1772; d. young.
- vii. THOMAS³⁰, b. about 1729; d. in military service in the French and Indian War, near Schenectady, N. Y., 19 September 1758.

30. WILLIAM³⁰ GREGG (29. *David*²⁹ *Gregg*, *John*²⁸ *Gregg*, *David*²⁷ *Gregg*, *John*²⁶ *Gregg*, *John*²⁵ *Gregg* *als. MacGregor*, *John MacCulchere*²⁴ *MacGregor*, *Malcolm MacCulchere*²³ *MacGregor*, *Gregor MacCulchere*²², *Dougal Culchere*²¹, *Dougal Ciar MacGregor*²⁰, *Gregor*¹⁹, *John Cham MacGregor*¹⁸, *Gregor*¹⁷, *Malcolm*¹⁶, *Gregor MacGregor*¹⁵, *Gregor*¹⁴, *Duncan*¹³, *Eoin*¹², *Gillefealan*¹¹, *Malcolm*¹⁰, *Duncan Beg*⁹, *Duncan a Straileadh*⁸, *Eoin MacGregor*⁷, *Gregor Garbh*⁶, *Eoin Mor*⁵, *Gregor Na Bratach*⁴, *Constantine*³, *Dougheal*², *Gregor*¹), was born about 1715 in or near Londonderry in Ulster, Ireland. When eight years of age he was brought to New England by his parents about 1723, and lived with them in Watertown, Mass. until 1730. He then accompanied them to Londonderry, N. H., where he later located on a farm that in 1742 was set off into the new town of Windham, N. H., for the incorporation of which he was one of fifty petitioners in 1741. In this community he soon became a man of prominence; was elected moderator in 1744, 1745 and 1767; town clerk 1747–1752; constable in 1759; and selectman in 1742, 1743, 1756, 1757, 1762 and 1763. During the French and Indian Wars he enlisted 24 August 1745 in Capt. Peter Pattee's cavalry company and served a few days of scouting in the Merrimac Valley.

During the War of the Revolution, on 12 April 1776 the Committee of Safety of New Hampshire directed the following declaration (called the Association Test) to be read in each town to every male over twenty-one years of age, who were requested to sign it, and also ordered lists to be returned of those who refused to sign. In Windham it was signed by 96 men (including William³⁰ Gregg and all the other Greggs there), and there were only three Tories who refused to sign; similar percentages of Whigs and Tories prevailed throughout the Colony. "We the Subscribers, do hereby solemnly engage and promise that we will, to the utmost of our Power, at the Risque of our Lives and Fortunes, with Arms oppose the Hostile Proceedings of the British Fleets and Armies against the United American Colonies". "Hugh Graham, Jr., William Gregg, Jr., Alexander McCoy, John Campbell, Henry Campbell, Robert Park, David Gregg, *William Gregg*, David Gregg, Jr., Thomas Gregg, Alexander Gregg", etc.

William³⁰ Gregg resided on the farm in Windham owned in 1880 by Wellington Russell, and was listed in the United States Census of 1790 as head of a family in Windham of one male over sixteen years and one female. Unlike his father he was rather short in stature, but like him he had great muscular strength and even greater vitality and powers of endurance. He was a noted hunter of the bears, catamounts, wolves, deer and other wild animals abounding in the region before the Revolution. His mind and memory continued remarkably strong and vigorous until his death in his ninety-second year; although he left Ireland at the age of eight years, over eighty years later he could describe with minute detail the streets, buildings, walls, fortifications and other features of the old city of Londonderry; and he left a vivid relation of the history of three generations of his ancestors in Ireland as recounted to him by his father and other older natives of old Londonderry. He was a man of the deep piety, strong convictions and indomitable resolution characteristic of the Scottish Presbyterians; and his naturally strong in-

telleet had been improved by a good education for his times and environment. He died in Windham in 1807 in his ninety-second year.

He married at Haverhill, Mass., 31 January 1739/40, ELIZABETH KYLE, born in Ulster 17 January 1720, probably daughter of John and Mary () Kyle, later of Windham, N. H. According to her grandson, she was a handsome woman with dark eyes and hair and a beautiful complexion, and of gentle, amiable disposition; she died about 1805, aged about eighty-five years.

Children born in Windham, N. H.:

- i. DAVID³¹, b. 7 Dec. 1740; d. 6 March 1748/9, and was the first person buried in the old Plain Cemetery in Windham.
- ii. JOHN, b. 23 July 1742; d. in the military service in the French and Indian War about 1759.
- iii. WILLIAM, b. 3 July 1744; succeeded to his father's homestead in Windham where he d. 18 October 1817. He m. ISABEL DUNLAP, by whom he had ten children.
- iv. ELIZABETH, b. 11 August 1746; m. RICHARD SISK.
- v. ALEXANDER, b. 9 September 1748; d. 9 February 1754.
- vi. DAVID, b. 4 October 1750; was a soldier in the Revolution; resided in Windham where he d. 31 March 1831. He m. 12 February 1784, his cousin JANE³¹ GREGG, b. in Windham 10 October 1759, d. there 12 April 1812, daughter of Capt. David³⁰ and Anne (Clyde) Gregg. They had seven children.
- vii. THOMAS, b. 2 September 1752; was a soldier in the Revolution; resided in Windham and d. in 1779. He m. MARY DOUGLASS and had one child.
- viii. ALEXANDER, b. 9 February 1755; was a soldier in the Revolution; in 1785 settled in Antrim, N. H. where he d. 1 April 1830. He m. 28 December 1786, SARAH ADAMS, born about 1760, daughter

of James and Mary (Montgomery) Adams; she d. in Antrim 9 March 1839. They had seven children.

ix. MARY, b. 11 March 1757; m. HUGH McKEEN of Acworth, N. H. and Genesee, N. Y.

x. JANE, b. 2 March 1761; m. JAMES McILVAINE and settled in Francestown, N. H.

31. xi. JOHN, b. 4 June 1763.

31. JOHN³¹ GREGG (30. William³⁰ Gregg, David²⁹ Gregg, John²⁸ Gregg, David²⁷ Gregg, John²⁶ Gregg, John²⁵ Gregg als. MacGregor, John MacCulchere²⁴ MacGregor, Malcolm MacCulchere²³ MacGregor, Gregor MacCulchere²², Dougal Culchere²¹, Dougal Ciar MacGregor²⁰, Gregor¹⁹, John Cham MacGregor¹⁸, Gregor¹⁷, Malcolm¹⁶, Gregor MacGregor¹⁵, Gregor¹⁴, Duncan¹³, Eoin¹², Gillefealan¹¹, Malcolm¹⁰, Duncan Beg⁹, Duncan a Straileadh⁸, Eoin MacGregor⁷, Gregor Garbh⁶, Eoin Mor⁵, Gregor Na Bratach⁴, Constantine³, Dougheal², Gregor¹), was born in Windham, N. H., 4 June 1763. He was the youngest of the eleven children of his parents, and was named for an older brother, born a score of years earlier, who had perished in the military service in the French and Indian Wars. He was only eleven years of age when the Revolution broke out, so was too young for military service in that war in which three of his older brothers were soldiers. About the time of his marriage in 1789 he settled in Acworth, N. H., where as "John Gragg" he is enrolled in the United States Census of 1790 as head of a family of one male over sixteen years, no male under sixteen years, and one female. This enumeration refers to himself and his wife, none of their children being then born. Acworth was chartered in 1766, and John Gregg bought and resided on lots nos. 17 and 18 in range 11, near Cold Pond, in the extreme north-east corner of the town. He was a farmer and a man of retiring disposition, holding none of the town offices. Inheriting the great vitality of his ancestors he lived to the advanced age of eighty-seven years, dying in Acworth 9 January 1851.

He married about 1789, LYDIA MELVIN, born about 1763, daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Marshall?) Melvin of Nottingham West (now Hudson) N. H.

Children born in Acworth, N. H.:

- i. BETSEY³², b. about 1791; m. DAVID BLANCHARD.
- ii. POLLY, b. 8 March 1794; d. 21 May 1816. unmarried.

32. iii. JOHN, b. 1 January 1796.

iv. LYDIA, b. about 1798; d. unmarried.

- v. WILLIAM, b. 2 October 1801; settled in Charlestown, N. H. He m. in January 1839, ADELIN FROST, b. about 1817, d. 20 August 1863, daughter of Thomas and Betsey (Butters) Frost.

Children born in Charlestown, N. H.:

1. GEORGE W.³³, b. 25 March 1840; d. 29 September 1853.

2. SUSAN M., b. 26 October 1842.

3. MARY, b. 12 May 1844; d. 10 September 1862.

vi. LUCINDA³², b. about 1804; d. unmarried.

- vii. BENJAMIN, b. about 1806; settled in Bennington, Vt. He m. CYNTHIA SYMONDS, daughter of Sargent and Sarah (Gould) Symonds.

Children:

1. JAMES A.³³, b. about 1835.

2. SARAH A.

3. CYNTHIA M.

4. ALMIRA.

5. CORINDA.

6. GEORGE W.

7. LOUISA.

- viii. HARVEY³², b. about 1810; removed to Ohio. He m. HARRIET WEST.

32. JOHN³² GREGG (31. John³¹ Gregg, William³⁰ Gregg, David²⁹ Gregg, John²⁸ Gregg, David²⁷ Gregg, John²⁶ Gregg, John²⁵ Gregg als. MacGregor, John MacCulchere²⁴ MacGregor, Malcolm MacCulchere²³ MacGregor, Gregor MacCulchere²², Dougal Culchere²¹, Dougal Ciar MacGregor²⁰, Gregor¹⁹, John Cham MacGregor¹⁸, Gregor¹⁷, Malcolm¹⁶, Gregor MacGregor¹⁵, Gregor¹⁴, Duncan¹³, Eoin¹², Gillefealan¹¹, Malcolm¹⁰, Duncan Beg⁹, Duncan a Straileadh⁸, Eoin MacGregor⁷, Gregor Garbh⁶, Eoin Mor⁵, Gregor Na Bratach⁴, Constantine³, Dougheal², Gregor¹), was born in Acworth, N. H., 1 January 1796. He was brought up there on his father's farm, and after his marriage lived for a while in Albany, Vt., and Claremont and Charlestown, N. H. Later he returned to Acworth and in 1851 succeeded to his father's homestead near Cold Pond in Acworth. He was chosen one of the vice-presidents of the Centennial Anniversary of Acworth on 16 September 1868, and he died 6 December 1872.

He married first, at Weare, N. H., 15 February 1821, HANNAH BARNARD, daughter of John and Dorothy (Currier) Barnard, by whom he had three children.

He married secondly, at Rockingham, Vt., 3 November 1835, LOUISA MORRISON, born there in September 1800, daughter of Jonathan and Anna (Davis) Morrison.

Children by first marriage:

33. i. CLARK CHAMBERLAIN³³, b. in Albany, Vt., 5 February 1822.
 - ii. LYDIA; d. young.
 - iii. LUCINDA; d. young.
- Child by a second marriage:
- iv. GEORGE M.³³, b. 14 July 1844.

33. CLARK CHAMBERLAIN³³ GREGG (32. John³² Gregg, John³¹ Gregg, William³⁰ Gregg, David²⁹ Gregg, John²⁸ Gregg, David²⁷ Gregg, John²⁶ Gregg, John²⁵ Gregg als. MacGregor, John MacCulchere²⁴ MacGregor, Malcolm MacCulchere²³ MacGregor, Gregor MacCulchere²², Dougal

*Culchere*²¹, *Dougal Ciar MacGregor*²⁰, *Gregor*¹⁹, *John Cham MacGregor*¹⁸, *Gregor*¹⁷, *Malcolm*¹⁶, *Gregor MacGregor*¹⁵, *Gregor*¹⁴, *Duncan*¹³, *Eoin*¹², *Gillefealan*¹¹, *Malcolm*¹⁰, *Duncan Beg*⁹, *Duncan a Straileadh*⁸, *Eoin MacGregor*⁷, *Gregor Garbh*⁶, *Eoin Mor*⁵, *Gregor Na Bratach*⁴, *Constantine*³, *Dougheal*², *Gregor*¹), was born 5 February 1822 in Albany, Vt. He passed his earlier years in Claremont, Charlestown and Acworth, N. H., and about 1855 located in Boston, Mass. During the Civil War he became Boston agent for the Norwich-New York steamship line in which connection he continued for many years. About 1870 he settled in Hyde Park, Mass., where he resided until his death, 20 December 1891, at the age of nearly seventy years.

He married LAURA FRANCES DENNISON, born in Freeport, Maine, 15 December 1833, daughter of Captain Joseph and Lucinda (Townsend) Dennison; she died in Marion, Mass., 5 September 1913, in her eightieth year.

Children born in Boston, Mass.:

- i. CLARA³⁴, b. 22 Mar. 1864. ffl
- ii. ISABEL CLARK, b. 18 August 1865; d. in Hyde Park, Mass. 31 August 1880.
- iii. CARRIE MORTON, b. 7 December 1866; m. at Hyde Park, Mass., 18 June 1889, GALEN LUTHER STONE, b. in Leominster, Mass. 21 November 1862, son of Henry A. and Sarah E. (Stevenson) Stone. From 1892 to 1922 he was a member of the firm of Hayden, Stone and Company, bankers and brokers, of Boston and New York. Residences: 149 Buckminster Road, Brookline, Mass., and Great Hill, Marion, Mass.

Children (STONE):

1. KATHARINE, b. in Hyde Park, Mass. 10 May 1890; m. at Marion, Mass. 5 September 1911, RICHARD FARNSWORTH HOYT, b. in Revere, Mass. 3 July 1888, son of Charles Chase and Emma Josephine (Farnsworth) Hoyt. He is

a member of the firm of Hayden, Stone and Company. Children born in Brookline (*Hoyt*): 1. *Eleanor*, b. 1 June 1912. 2. *Virginia*, b. 2 March 1915.

2. MARGARET, b. in HydePark, Mass. 8 January 1894; m. at Marion, Mass. 8 July 1915, HUNTINGTON REED HARDWICK, b. in Quincy, Mass. 15 October 1892, son of Charles Theodore and Emma Leslie (Baldwin) Hardwick. He is a salesman with Hayden, Stone and Company and resides in Brookline, Mass. Child (*Hardwick*): 1. *Margaret Stone*, b. in Brookline 9 July 1916.
3. ROBERT GREGG, b. in Brookline, Mass. 28 January 1898; is a salesman with Hayden, Stone and Company and resides in Brookline. He m. at Hingham, Mass., 28 June 1919, BERTHA LEA BARNES, b. there 11 September 1898, daughter of Charles Benjamin and Josephine Lea (Low) Barnes. Child (*Stone*): 1. *Galen Luther 2nd.*, b. in Brookline, 4 July 1921.
4. BARBARA, b. in Brookline, Mass., 6 June 1904.

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